

sis cannot be considered as identical, yet there are points of similitude between them, and they are both occasionally found in the same individual. Indeed, in the three cases which I now bring forward, there were evident marks of the existence of a strumous diathesis.

The first case is interesting also, in another point of view, viz., as exhibiting the constitutional effect of iodine when it was only applied externally. The possibility of this has been denied by some writers, but I have observed its occurrence in numerous cases where the application was continued to any protracted time.

CASE 1. *August 10, 1842.*—Mr. R—— aged 45, consulted me for a swelling in his neck, which he attributed to an over-exertion of the organs of voice. The tumour has been coming on for several months, and now gives him, at times, a good deal of pain, both fixed, and lancinating, when swallowing. There is no discoloration. The tumour extends from a little above the thyroid cartilage on the left side to the clavicle; it is oblong, being about an inch and a half wide, and of the length described. It is rather firm, smooth, and elastic. I found that he had been subject to rheumatism, chiefly of the hands, but also of the back part of the scalp and neck. On questioning him closely, I found that the rheumatism had left his hands suddenly when the tumour in the neck first appeared. May not this be rheumatic thyroiditis? The general health and appetite are generally good; the tongue is clean; the bowels are regular. He has a greatly enlarged prostrate gland, which sometimes interferes with the passage of the urine, but is not troublesome at present; he has been under treatment for it, but only with temporary benefit. I only ordered half a drachm of hydriodate of potass in an ounce of soap liniment, to be rubbed into the tumour every night.

*Nov. 2.* He has continued very steadily using the liniment, but has occasionally been obliged to omit it for a day or two (particularly at first,) caused a good deal of nervous irritability, and swimming of the head. The tumour in the neck has nearly disappeared; and the enlargement of the prostrate gland is greatly lessened, so much so, that he now feels no inconvenience at all from it.

He continued to use the liniment up to the end of the month, when being entirely cured, it was discontinued.

CASE 2. *Sept. 18, 1842.*—Mrs. W——, aged 31, ill ten years, has a bronchocele involving the whole of the thyroid gland. It extends on each side to the angle of the jaw, and is very prominent over the thyroid cartilage, but does not descend below it. It is firm and of even texture; she traces its first appearance to a rheumatic metastasis. She is of a decidedly scrofulous habit. About the time of its